AUGUST 9, 1775. THE NUMBER 62.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

S. G. Tucker
No 6.

OR THE

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

UNI AEQUUS VIRTUTI ATQUE EJUS AMICIS.——Hor.

WARSAW, April 8.

THE Pruſſian troops have again begun to take poſſeſſion of ſeveral places belonging to our Republic; and near Auguſtow, in Lithuania, the Peaſants are forced to cut down a wood for a large Pruſſian camp which was marked there. The Auſtrian troops, on the other hand, have received orders to take poſſeſſion of the Woywodyhoods of Cracow and Sandomier, which violent proceedings of theſe courts have given riſe to Count Poniſki, the Marſhal of the Dyet, to make a motion that the whole Diet ſhall petition the King, "that if in caſe his Majeſty can think of any remedy to ſave the mother country from ſlavery and ruin, he may be pleaſed to propoſe it to the diet, who oblige themſelves to ſtand on the King's ſide at the riſk of their lives and fortunes." The motion was carried, and we are all curious to know the King's anſwer.

VIENNA, (Germany) May 3. We hear that the Perſians are making great preparations for war againſt the Porte, and that the Sophi has put himſelf at the head of a powerful army, and is marching to attack Bagdat. It is alſo ſaid that the Georgians will avail themſelves of this circumſtance to ſhake off the Ottoman yoke.

BRUSSELS, May 26. The exportation of all ſorts of corn is prohibited, under very heavy penalties, but a ſpecial commiſſion has been granted, at the requiſition of the court of France, for the exportation of 6000 razieres of wheat to Rheims, to prevent any ſcarcity there during the coronation.

PARIS May 25. Letters from Bourdeaux bring advice, that the Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of 500 ſail having on board 18,000 foot and 1000 horſe, put to ſea on the 30th of laſt month, under the eſcort of 8 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates, 3 bomb-ketches, and 2 fire-ſhips, theſe letters add, that they ſtill continued working in the ports of Spain on the armaments preparing there.

LONDON, April 14.

THE Spaniards have lately formed a ſettlement on the Iſland of Tinian, between Manilla and Acapulco, in the Pacific ocean, on which they have built ſome works, and formed a garriſon, The frequent expeditions to the South ſeas have been the cauſe thereof.

Extract of a letter from the HAGUE, April 25.

"Two merchants arrived here lately from Amſterdam, and have complained to the States General of the behaviour of the King of Pruſſia, in laying additional burthens upon the navigation of the Rhine; that he has not only laid heavy duties on all goods that paſs through his dominions on that river, but has lately iſſued an edict, by which all veſſels that before were ſubject to 300 florins, now pay to the amount of 600 florins, by which the trade ſuffers ſo much as hardly to anſwer carrying it on. They have entreated their high Mightineſſes to make uſe of their good offices with his Pruſſian Majeſty, in order to engage him to take off theſe new duties, and reſtore things to their former footing.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 27. The Houſe went into a committee of the whole Houſe upon the encouragement of the Britiſh fiſheries, when Lord North moved the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the following bounties ſhould be paid, that is to ſay, 40l. for 25 veſſels of the burthen of 50 tons and upwards, that ſhall firſt arrive from Newfoundland with a cargoe of bank fiſh, and not leſs than 10,000 in tale; and diſpoſing of the ſame, ſhall catch a ſecond cargo of the ſame.

Reſolved, that 20l. per veſſel, for 100 veſſels that ſhall next arrive as before mentioned, ſhall be paid.

Reſolved, that 10l. a veſſel, for the next 100 veſſels that arrive as above mentioned, ſhall be paid.

[Upon this he remarked, that the deſign of it was to encourage the going out early to make two voyages a year, which is very practicable. He obſerved, that there could not be a doubt but it would be infinitely for the advantage of this country to make Newfoundland as much as poſſible an Engliſh iſland, rather than an American colony; that ſedentary fiſheries ought to be diſcouraged, and the bank ſhip fiſhery encouraged, which was the great nurſery of ſeamen; that the experiment was not an expenſive one, and the whole demand could not exceed 4000l. a ſum not great enough to alarm any one.]

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the following bounties ſhall be paid: 500l. to the ſhip that ſhall bring home the greateſt quantity of oil, being the oil of not leſs than one whale, caught in ſeas to the ſouth of Greenland and Davis ſtreights fiſheries; 400l. to the ſhip that ſhall bring home the next greateſt quantity; 300l. to the next greateſt quantity; and 200l. to the next greatſte quantity.

Reſolved, it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties on the import of oil, blubber, bone, &c. from Newfoundland, &c. ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[He explained this point by obſerving, that while theſe imports from Greenland were allowed duty free, the ſame from Newfoundland, &c. were charged with a duty; an abſurdity he was till lately ignorant of.]

Reſolved, it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties at preſent payable on the importation of ſeal ſkins ſhall ceaſe and determine.

[Lord North ſaid, that it appeared from Mr. Liſter's examination that many ſeal ſkins would be imported, were it not for a duty of about 4d. halfpenny each, which they pay at preſent; it was therefore thought right to exonerate them from that charge.]

Reſolved, it is the opinion of this committee, that it ſhall be lawful for the ſubjects of Ireland to export proviſions, hooks, lines, nets, tools and implements for the purpoſe of the fiſhery.

[He remarked, that the Iriſh being tied from theſe exports at preſent, was in effect excluding them from the fiſhery. He however obſerved that this reſolution muſt be followed with limitations, in order to prevent a clandeſtine ſupply of the colonies with Iriſh manufactures.]

Reſolved, it is the opinion of this committee, that it ſhall be lawful to export from Ireland clothes and accoutrements for ſuch regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment as are employed abroad.

[His Lordſhip remarked on this reſolution, that as the Iriſh were burthened with the expence of ſeveral regiments ſerving elſewhere, which they were ill able to bear, he thought it but fair to allow them to export the clothing and accoutrements of ſuch regiments, which at preſent they could not do by law; that the export muſt be guarded very carefully againſt frauds, which would not be difficult, as the cloths would conſiſt only of uniforms.]

Reſolved, it is the opinion of this committee, that a bounty of 5s. a barrel ſhould be paid on the import to Ireland of flax-ſeed, from any place whatſoever.

[Upon this reſolution Lord North ſaid, that he had framed it much more in obedience to the deſires and apprehenſions of others than in conſequence of any he had himſelf. But as ſome Gentlemen were apprehenſive that the non-exportation agreements of the colonies would be laſting, and have the effect of doing great prejudice to Ireland, by withholding flax-ſeed; and as it was found that the ſeed raiſed in Ireland was not ſo good as that imported from abroad, he had in compliance of theſe ideas come into the preſent propoſition. That his own opinion was directly contrary. He was clear, that the engagements ſo very contrary to their intereſts would never be laſting; however, for a limited time he agreed to the bounty.]

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to without oppoſition, by the committee, and reported to the Houſe.

MAY 25. They write from Jamaica, that a man of war belonging to Admiral Gayton's ſquadron, which had ſailed for Carthagena to demand ſome Engliſh priſoners at that port, had been fired at by ſome Spaniſh men of war there, when ſhe was roughly treated, and obliged to return without any ſatisfaction. It is added, in conſequence of the above proceeding, that the Admiral, with his whole ſquadron, was ſailed for Carthagena, to inſiſt on ſatisfaction to the flag of Great-Britain.

Notwithſtanding all conjectures to the contrary, the armaments of Spain can never be deſtined againſt Gibraltar or Jamaica; 6000 horſe can neither be deemed proper or neceſſary to traverſe the woods and gullies of the latter, much leſs will they be ſuited to clamber the rock of Gibraltar. Ireland beyond diſpute, if they have any deſigns againſt the Britiſh crown, muſt be the place, and a fairer opportunity cannot preſent itſelf than now, when that is in a manner ſtripped of its troops by the great reinforcements lately ſent to America.

They write from Madrid, that his Catholic Majeſty had given orders to preſs one man out of ſix of all his ſubjects without diſtinction directly, as two powerful armies were wanted, one in America and another in Europe.

The Spaniſh ſhips of force now ready to proceed to ſea, or fitting out amount to 34, 27 of which are of the line, beſides 30 frigates.

Accounts have been certainly received by ſome merchants in town, that there are a number of ſmall French privateers from Toulon and Marſeilles, cruizing in and near the Mediterranean, chiefly manned by Spaniards and Italians.

Gibraltar is now put into that ſtate of defence as if a ſiege was hourly expected, and tho' government affects to diſregard the Spaniſh armament, yet 500 ſoldiers have been ſmuggled out to reinforce the garriſon.

By the moſt authentic intelligence we have been able to collect, the following is the true ſtate of the French troops, at preſent within 41 hours march of Dunkirk. In the town, 4 battalions, at Gravelines 2; at Calais 4; at Liſle 12; at Vallenciennes 4; at Queſnoy 6; at St. Omers 4; amounting in the whole to 32 battalions at 750 men, or 24,000, beſides 12 ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons, equal in number very nearly to ſo many regiments of Engliſh cavalry, according to the preſent eſtabliſhment.

All the colleges in New-England, having been voluntarily reſigned by the ſtudents, are turned into barracks for the provincial troops.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that a Spaniſh man of war having fired ſeveral ſhot at one of his Majeſty's frigates off the coaſt of Cuba, an engagement enſued when the Spaniard blew up, and all on board periſhed.

Orders are iſſued for the guardſhips at Plymouth to take on board their full complement of ſeamen and marines, with all poſſible ſpeed—Several houſes of rendezvous are opened in Wapping and parts adjacent, for entering ſailors in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Two men of war and three tranſports, with two regiments of ſoldiers are ordered to ſail immediately for Boſton.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

WHITEHALL, May 30. 1775.

A report having been ſpread, and an account printed and publiſhed of a ſkirmiſh between ſome of the people in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and a detachment of his Majeſty's troops, it is proper to inform the public, that no advices have as yet been received in the American department of any ſuch event.

Tueſday, May 30th, 1775. As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem, touching an engagement between the King's troops and the provincials in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, may ariſe from a paragraph in the Gazette of this evening, I deſire to inform all thoſe who wiſh to ſee the original affidavits, which confirm that account, that they are depoſited at the Manſion-Houſe, with the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for their inſpection.

ARTHUR LEE, Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

On Tueſday night an expreſs arrived at Lord Dartmouth's houſe, in St. James's ſquare, which was immediately ſent to his Lordſhip at Black-heath. His Lordſhip ſent it expreſs to Kew, and yeſterday it was laid before the cabinet at St. James's, his Majeſty being preſent.

It is ſaid, Lord North when he received the unhappy news that the provincials had defeated Gen. Gage's troops, he was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment,

urned pale and did not utter a ſyllable for ſome minutes. All further diſcuſſion of American and Britiſh rights founded in juſtice is now at an end. The appeal has been made, by our troops beginning the late affray, to God; but God and American virtue ſeem to have declared againſt our pretenſions.

PORTSMOUTH, May 27. Orders arrived this morning, for 6 men of war of the line to be fitted out for ſea immediately.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh merchant to his friend in LONDON, dated LEGHORN, May 6, 1775.

"We are ſtrangers here to the information you have in England, from the Britiſh miniſters and conſuls in Italy, concerning the Pretender; But our politicians will have it he is gone to Spain, where the armament preparing with ſuch diligence will ſurpriſe all Europe when its deſtination is known. It is no wonder your American Quixotiſm, as the phraſe is, ſhould have put ſchemes into the heads of ſome of the great powers, which they otherwiſe would never have thought of."

An abridgement of Lord Effingham's ſpeech on the motion to receive the New-York memorial.

"My LORDS,

WHATEVER has been done by the Americans, I muſt deem the mere conſequence of our unjuſt demands. They have come to you with fair argument, you have refuſed to hear them; they make the moſt reſpectful remonſtrances, you anſwer them with pains and penalties; they know they ought to be free, you tell them they ſhall be ſlaves. Is it then a wonder if they ſay in deſpair, "for the ſhort remainder of our lives we will be free!" Is there any among your Lordſhips, who, in a ſituation ſimilar to that which I have deſcribed, would not reſolve the ſame? If there could be ſuch a one, I am ſure he ought not to be here. To bring the hiſtory down to the preſent ſcene. Here are two armies in preſence of each other, armies of brothers and countrymen; each dreading the event, yet each feeling that it is in the power of the moſt trifling accident, a private diſpute, a drunken affray in any public houſe in Boſton, in ſhort, a nothing, to cauſe the ſword to be drawn, and to plunge the whole country into all the horrors of blood, flame and parricide.

"In this dreadful moment, a ſet of men more wiſe and moderate than the reſt, exert themſelves to bring us all to reaſon. They ſtate their claims and grievances; nay, if any thing can be proved by law and hiſtory, they prove them. They propoſe oblivion, they make the firſt conceſſions;--we treat them with contempt, we preſer poverty, blood and ſervitude to wealth, happineſs and liberty. What weight theſe few obſervations may have I don't know; but the candour your Lordſhips have indulged me with, requires a confeſſion on my part which may ſtill leſſen that weight. I muſt own I am not perſonally diſintereſted; ever ſince I was of an age to have any ambition at all, my higheſt has been to ſerve my country in a military capacity.

"If there was on earth an event I dreaded, it was to ſee this country ſo ſituated as to make that profeſſion incompatible with my duty as a citizen. That period is, in my opinion, arrived; and I have thought myſelf bound to relinquiſh the hopes I formed, by a reſignation which appeared to me the only method to avoid the guilt of enſlaving my country, and embruing my hands in the blood of her ſons. When the duties of a ſoldier and a citizen become inconſiſtent, I ſhall always think myſelf obliged to ſink the character of the ſoldier in that of the citizen, till ſuch time as their duties ſhall again, by the malice of our real enemies, become united. It is no ſmall ſacrifice which a man makes who gives up his profeſſion; but it is a much greater, when a predilection ſtrengthened by habit, has given him ſo ſtrong an attachment to his profeſſion as I feel. I have, however, this one conſolation, that by making that ſacrifice, I at leaſt give to my country an unequivocal proof of the ſincerity of my principles."

The following noble Lords voted for delivering their fellow-ſubjects in Canada from Popery and ſlavery, by a repeal of the Quebec act. Their royal highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland. Dukes of Mancheſter and Richmond. Marquis of Rockingham. Earls of Abingdon, Scarborough, Stanhope, Cholmondeley, Fitzwilliam, Effingham, Radnor and Spencer. Biſhop of Exeter. Lords Craven, Ponſonby, Archer, Ravenſworth, Wycombe, Beaulieu and Camden. The following voted by Proxy; Dukes of Devonſhire and Portland. Earls of Stamford and Tankerville. Viſcount Torrington. Biſhop of St. Aſaph. Lord King.

It is very extraordinary, that Capt. Shads of the Cerberus, who carried out the three Generals, Burgoyne, Clinton, and Howe, is the very perſon who landed the brave General Wolfe at Quebec, and afterwards brought him off dead in his boat. We hope this laſt circumſtance, for the benefit of the public peace, will not be ominous.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board of the Somerſet Man of War.

"You will no doubt receive by the ſame veſſel which brings this, an account of the late moſt lamentable diſturbance at Lexington. To the liſt of the killed you may add Lieutenant Col. Smith, who commanded the detachment which was firſt ſent by General Gage to ſeize and ſpike up the cannon. Lord Peircy very narrowly eſcaped being taken by the provincials. Our ſhip, as well as the Lively and two ſloops, are at preſent ſtationed to prevent a conjunction of the troops, from any of the detachments which are aſſembled at Bellingham and Bath river, as they muſt march along the road which is commanded by our cannon. A number of Caravans from Quebeck have lately arrived, which brought the Americans cloathing for an army of 30,000 men; their whole number, I can aſſure you, is 40,000 men at leaſt, even by our accounts, and they are ſaid to be more numerous: our ſituation is daily more irkſome; our proviſions which we brought from Europe are expended, and the ſupplies here are irregular. I have faſted ſeveral hours now I am writing this; neither our ſeamen or ſoldiers enter heartily on the ſervice. Our marines are almoſt always in arms, and of the whole which left the ſhip on the above ſervice, 18 deſerted."

June 1ſt. The miniſterial tools yeſterday talked loudly in the city, that it was the intention of the miniſtry to proſcribe and proclaim as traitors thoſe men in this country, who have aſſiſted the Americans by ſubſcription or otherwiſe, or ſhall preſume in future to aid them in any way whatever. An Engliſhman who writes this paragraph, and heard their empty menaces, calls upon the tools of government to put their threats into execution: for the inſtant that ſuch an attempt is made, himſelf and thouſands of determined Engliſhmen, are reſolved to make the experiment.

The provincials, who attacked Gen. Gage's convoy of proviſions, were headed and commanded by a diſſenting clergyman. A man who has hitherto been extremely moderate; but thoſe who were moderate formerly are now as much exaſperated as the moſt inveterate and violent.

Four regiments of foot and two of highlanders are ordered for America.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-England) July 4.

A letter from one of the Weſt-India iſlands to a gentleman in Newbury has the following paragraph:

"A veſſel in 30 days from England informs us that there has been the largeſt mob in London that ever was known, who ſurrounded the Parliament-houſe, and demanded an immediate repeal of all the American acts, or they would pull down the houſe; on which Lord North looked out of the window, and ſaid, if they would diſperſe, no more troops ſhould embark 'till they heard from Boſton again.

CAMBRIDGE, July 13.

LAST Sabbath a trumpeter came from the enemy's army, with a letter from General Burgoyne to General Lee, and was conducted blindfolded by our guards, to the head quarters in this town. After delivering the letter, he was permitted to return.—The contents of this letter has occaſioned much ſpeculation, and is variouſly reported; but we hear the ſubſtance of it is nothing more than this:.....That General Burgoyne laments his being obliged to act in oppoſition to a Gentleman, for whom he entertained a great veneration; but that his conduct proceeds from principle, and doubts not General Lee is actuated by the ſame motive; that he wiſhes affairs might be accommodated, and deſires to have a conference with General Lee.——We are informed General Lee has returned an anſwer, in which he declines complying with General Burgoyne's deſire of holding the propoſed conference.

On Tueſday night a party of men was ſent from Roxbury camp to Long-Iſland, in Boſton harbour, from whence they brought off 15 of the enemy priſoners, between 30 and 40 horned cattle, and about 100 ſheep. The priſoners were brought to the head quarters yeſterday, and ſoon after ſent to Concord.

We have undoubted intelligence that General Gage's troops are much diſpirited; that they are very ſickly, and are heartily diſpoſed to leave off dancing any more to the tune of Yankey Doodle.

WATERTOWN, July 10.

ONE day laſt week a tranſport with two companies on board, brought to a fiſhing boat in the bay, and took a man out, of whom they enquired very particularly concerning the ſituation of things here, after being informed, told him they came from Ireland, with a large number of tranſports, having on board eight regiments: and that four regiments more were ſoon to follow, that they had met at ſea a veſſel ſent expreſs by Gen. Gage, with an account of the action at Charleſtown; from which they had learned, that they had loſt in that action 300 men, and had killed 1500 of the rebels—that the rebels had burned Charleſtown, and poiſoned the balls they fired—and that they expected on their arrival, immediately to make an ingreſſion into the country, and to harraſs the ſea coaſts in order to effect an univerſal diſtreſs.

HARTFORD, July 17.

YESTERDAY an expreſs paſſed through this town from Crown-point, with diſpatches of importance to his honor Governor Trumbull at Lebanon. The expreſs left Crown-Point laſt Thurſday afternoon.

We hear the camp diſtemper rages in the regular army in Boſton, as alſo amongſt the diſtreſſed inhabitants, who are confined in that town by order of Gen. Gage, in open violation of his moſt ſolemn engagements. It is to be hoped he will meet the fate of Pharaoh of old, whoſe example he ſo exactly follows.

We hear Gen. Gage has requeſted of our army, to ſend neceſſaries for the diſtreſſed poor, confined in Boſton.

NEW-LONDON, July 14.

Laſt Lord's day afternoon, a barge was ſent with 2 ſwivels and a number of ſmall arms, from the King Fiſher man of war (which was lying in the ſound of the mouth of Connecticut river) in chaſe of a ſchooner belonging to Rocky hill, which was bound into the river—the ſchooner grounded on Say-brook bar, ſhe was boarded by the people from the barge, who attempted to get her afloat, but finding they could not, left her. On ſight of the barge, numbers of armed men immediately collected on the points each ſide of the river, when a number of ſhot were exchanged on both ſides. Our people received no damage, what damage was done to the people in the barge we don't learn, but upon receiving our fire they immediately rowed in great haſte further from the ſhore.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

For theſe few days paſt, a report has circulated in town, reſpecting the Mohawk Indians, who, it is ſaid, have thrown off their connection with Col. Guy Johnſon, and engaged to ſupport the meaſures of the Continental Congreſs. We muſt defer inſerting a more circumſtantial account of this affair, until it be properly confirmed.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated July 27.

Capt. Darby arrived in England in 27 days from Salem. The accounts he carried of the battle were publiſhed; Lord North was thunder-ſtruck at the ſight. Lord Dartmouth ſent for Capt. Darby with impatience to ſee him, but he was adviſed not to put himſelf in their power. The people were much ſurpriſed at the account; the merchants diſtreſſed on account of their property. Parliament had been but two days prorogued, and it was expected would be called again ſoon—every thing in a great ferment—adminiſtration had given out that New-York had deſerted the other colonies, (which report Cap. Darby could not contradict,) and that a general diſunion would take place; for which report the conduct of your aſſembly gave too much ground. Capt. Darby's veſſel plied off and on for him, and never went into any harbor, nor was it known in what part of England he landed. General Gage's diſpatch veſſel ſailed from England 4 or 5 days before Capt. Darby.

Yeſterday an expreſs paſſed through this city on his way to the Congreſs—we hear part of the advices he carries were, that Capt. Darby, ſent with provincial diſpatches from Salem after the battle of Lexington, was returned from England where he ſtayed but 6 days: General Gage's diſpatch veſſel had not arrived when he left England. That a few days ago, a party of provincials had burnt the Boſton light-houſe having ſecured the oil, and taken up the ſtakes placed to direct paſſing veſſels, and carried off a large ſtock of cattle and deſtroyed a conſiderable quantity of hay.

By way of St. Euſtatia we learn that a London veſſel eighteen days out was ſpoke with off Antigua, who informed that there were great diſturbances in England, that Lord North had fled to France — the parliament houſe pulled down—the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke and Governor Johnſton headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the laſt parliament.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, dated July 9.

"Yeſterday morning, at half paſt two o'clock, we were called up, and were informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Roxbury-neck, and ſoon diſcovered a great fire in that quarter, but two hours elapſed before we knew the cauſe, which is as follows.——

"Two hundred volunteers from the Rhode Iſland and Maſſachuſetts forces, undertook to burn a guardhouſe of the regulars on the neck, within 300 yards of the enemy's principal works; they detached ſix men about ten o'clock in the evening, with orders to croſs on a marſh up to the rear of the guardhouſe, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it; the remainder of the volunteers ſecreted themſelves in the marſh on each ſide of the neck, about 200 yards from the houſe.——Two pieces of braſs artillery were drawn ſoftly on the marſh, within 300 yards, and upon a ſignal from the advanced party of 6 men, two rounds of cannon ſhot were fired through the guardhouſe; immediately the regulars who formed a guard of 45 or 50 men, quitted the houſe, and were then fired upon by the muſquetry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines. The 6 men poſted near the houſe, ſet fire to it, and burnt it to the ground; after this they burnt another houſe nearer the enemy, without loſing a man—they took two muſquets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. which were bloody, and ſhewed evident marks of loſs on the part of the regulars. The houſe had been a long while made uſe of by the regulars as an advanced poſt, and gave them an opportunity of diſcovering our operations at Roxbury.

"Yeſterday afternoon ſome barges were ſounding the river of Cambridge near its mouth, but were ſoon obliged to row off by our Indians (50 in number) who are encamped near that place.

"The enemy loſt a great number of officers and ſoldiers in the affair of the 19th of June. From ſeveral perſons who are to be credited, it exceeds 900 killed and mortally wounded, beſides a great number diſabled from future ſervice. It is ſaid almoſt all the officers of the army, as well as ſerjeants and corporals, were in the engagement, leading and forcing the ſoldiers to mount the hill: This may account for ſo many officers being killed as 92. Some accounts mention a general deſtruction of ſerjeants and corporals. We have frequent interviews with the regular's officers, in a valley between the two fortified hills.

"Our centries are not more than 100 yards off each other, both ſides are ſtill buſy in ſecuring themſelves. There is ſcarcely a houſe in the lower part of Roxbury that is not much injured by ſhot and bombs; our people have loſt only one man by them, which is very remarkable, as 100 at leaſt were fired into Roxbury laſt week."

By accounts that may be depended on, from South-Carolina, we learn, that the people there had taken a veſſel with 13 thouſand weight of powder on board, ſent out by government, and deſtined, it is ſuppoſed for North Carolina or Georgia.

A letter from New-Haven, by Tueſday's poſt ſays, an engagement was ſeen in the Sound, between a Provincial and a King's veſſel, which laſted upwards of an hour, when the latter ran away.

The following ſtory is related by an eye witneſs. When the rifle men were raiſing in this province, an old gentleman by the name of Silverthrop, brought his two ſons to the Lieutenant of a company, and after telling him that he himſelf was too old for the ſervice, "here, ſaid he, I preſent you with my two only ſons, and aſſure you, in their hearing, I would rather they were buried in the trenches before Boſton, than that they ſhould diſhonour their country, or the company to which they belong." So ſaying, the venerable old man dropped a tear, and inſtantly left them to heaven and their own virtue.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, dated July 11.

"The General's expreſs, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone. I therefore ſit down to give you ſome diſcription of our ſituation here, and that of the enemy.—The enemy are ſituated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the Peninſula, where the late town of Charleſtown ſtood, and within reach, and under cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boſton, and the ſhips in the harbour, and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their ſterns, and one on each ſide. Our people are ſituated from Charles River, about 200 rods below College, where we have a redoubt and lines; then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; then at Charleſtown road on the weſt ſide of the road, at the foot of Proſpect-Hill, another redoubt, and ſtrong fortification; then on Proſpect-Hill, is Putnam's Poſt, a very ſtrong fortification; then between that and Winter-Hill, a redoubt. On Winter-Hill, a ſtrong Citadel, and lines over Charleſtown road to Miſtick; then in Mr. Temple's paſture, a ſtrong redoubt, that commands to Miſtick-River, ſo that we have a compleat line of circumvallation from Charles-River to Miſtick-River; our main Fortreſs on Proſpect Hill: the enemy's main Fortreſs on Bunker's-Hill, within cannon ſhot of each other; a hill between theſe two poſts, a little to the eaſtward of Proſpect-Hill, called Cobble-Hill, I expect will ſoon coſt us a Squabble, which ſhall have it, our people or their's; nor do I expect it will be many days before the conteſt begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we ſhall be well prepared, and ſhan't care how ſoon they come, the ſooner the better. At Roxbury ſide the enemy have dug acroſs the Neck, and let the water through, and our people in return, have entrenched acroſs the outer end of the Neck, and are ſtrongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-houſe, ſo ſtrong, that I believe every man in Boſton, and at Bunker's and Breed's Hills muſt fall before they could force a paſſage that way into the country.

General Burgoyne ſent a trumpeter yeſterday with a letter to General Lee, wiſhing a compoſition of the unhappy differences, &c. and ſays the parliament will certainly give up all

right or presence of taxation, if that will do and wishes a conference; This letter is sent to the Congress, for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person, whom they can confide in, to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's building on Boston-Neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, July 12, 1775.

"The day before yesterday we went to Chelsea, famous for the battle of Noddle-Island near to it; while we were on Powder-Horn hill, back of Chelsea, we saw a skirmish between a party of our people (120 in number) who went in whale boats, to an island about 12 miles from Boston, and burnt a large quantity of hay, which was put up into bundles by the regulars, and intended to be sent to Boston for their horses. A great number of marines, in schooners, men of war's boats, and two ships of war kept up a constant fire on our men, while they remained on the island; but this did not prevent them from destroying the hay. The schooner and boats endeavoured to cut off their retreat, which brought on a very warm engagement, in which we had one killed and one wounded.—The loss of the regulars is not known, but supposed to be considerable as they were drove off several times, and finally obliged to retire, which would not have been the case if they had not lost some men.

"Yesterday we spent in Roxbury,—while there we were amused with a heavy fire of cannon and mortars, from the lines of the regulars on the neck, and from one of their floating batteries, against 200 of our men, who were throwing up a breast work in front of the George tavern on the same Neck, and within a few rods of the regulars advance guard: our people kept on their work and never returned a shot. Three bombs burst near our men without injuring one of them—most of the cannon shot were taken up and brought to the General.—It is diverting to see our people contending for the balls as they roll along.

"One circumstance much to their reputation I must mention.—During a severe cannonade at Roxbury last week, a bomb 13 inches diameter, fell within our line, and burnt furiously, four of our artillery men ran up and one kicked out the fuse and saved the bomb, probably some lives.—A stroke of heroism, worthy of record.—I heard the man's name yesterday, but now forget it. The regulars have so hardened our people with their repeated firing, that a cannonading is just as much minded there as a common thunder shower.——All things look well, we are now strongly posted, so are the regulars—I believe neither are willing to attack each other in their lines.

"We have just got over land from Cape Cod a large fleet of whale boats, in a day or two we shall man them in Cambridge and Mystic rivers, and try to keep our enemies boats from insulting us.

"The regulars do not seem willing to come out, but our people are perpetually provoking them.

"A gentleman who got out of Boston, Monday July 10, says that the inhabitants were numbered, and amounted to 6573. The soldiers numbered, women and children, to 13,600—300 tories are chosen to patrole the streets, 49 of a night.—very sickly, from 10 to 30 die of a day, and no bells allowed to toll; Master Lovell taken up and put in gaol, which is in consequence of some letters found in Dr. Warren's pocket, and Master Leech also.——Released out of prison 4—Mr. Hunt saying that he wished the Americans might kill them all, was confined in gaol—11 dead of the wounded prisoners at Charlestown; Col. Parker dead, having declared at his last hour if he got well he would do the same—The officers say "damn the rebels, that they would not flinch."—A great number of floating batteries are building, and 5 transports and three sloops are sailed for hay and wood to the Eastward.

"This gentleman also says the officers and soldiers triumph very much at the death of Dr. Warren saying "it is better to them than 500 men."

In CONGRESS, July 18, 1775.

Resolved,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the united English colonies in North-America, that all able bodied effective men between sixteen and fifty years of age in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about sixty-eight privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions officered with a colonel, lieutenant colonel, two majors, an adjutant or quarter-master.

That all officers above the rank of a captain be appointed by their respective provincial assemblies or conventions, or in their recess by the committees of safety appointed by said assemblies or conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the provincial assemblies or conventions, or in their recess by the committees of safety appointed by said assemblies or conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every colony be selected for minute-men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforesaid from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are some people, who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intends no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity, to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the assemblies or conventions in the respective colonies to provide as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their colonies; also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a committee of safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective colonies in the recess of their assemblies and conventions.

That each colony, at their own expence, make such provision by armed vessels or otherwise, as their respective assemblies, conventions, or committees of safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and situations, for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their sea coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

Where in any colony a militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the convention of such colony, or by such assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such convention or assembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, sec'ry.

ANNAPOLIS, July 20, 1775.

THE ship Totness, Capt. Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildart of Liverpool, having on board a cargoe of salt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river; upon this the Committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed to Baltimore, her intended port, but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the continental association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.

WILMINGTON. July 14.

WE hear his Excellency, our Governor, has summoned a council to attend in Fort Johnston, on Tuesday next.

Since our last arrived a brig from Boston, whither she had lately carried some parliament troops; who, for the amusement of their cruel paymasters, are to be employed in the farther effusion of human blood, and in subverting the rights and constitution of America, whose basis was the most solemn oaths of kings, which were once deemed so sacred, that none ever suspected a British ministry and parliament would dare a violation of them.

This brig was ordered here for a load of tar, but the gentleman to whom she was addressed, rejected the proposal with contempt; though he has large quantities of that article lying wasting on his wharf.

CHARLESTOWN.

In Provincial Congress, June 21, 1775.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of Poole, a sea port in the English channel, lost to all sense of honour, humanity and gratitude, have, by their late petition to Parliament, manifested themselves not only inimical to America, but desirous to add to the heavy oppressions under which the unfortunate and virtuous inhabitants of the four New-England governments labour, in consequence of their laudable conduct in defence of the liberties of America and of mankind: To testify our just resentment of so base and cruel a conduct in the inhabitants of Poole, it is hereby Resolved, That this colony will not use or employ any shipping belonging to that port or owned by any inhabitant there, or carry on any transactions, or hold any communication with that people.

Ordered, That the above resolutions be forthwith printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, sec'ry.

NORFOLK, August 9, 1775.

Norfolk borough, Committee Chamber, August 8, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears from undoubted testimony, that a certain JOHN SCHAW of this borough, did in the presence of Lord Dunmore, officiously point out to the soldiery at Gosport, one Alexander Main, fifer to one of the volunteer companies of this place, as a person who ought to be apprehended for his impudence (as the said SCHAW expressed himself) in wearing a hunting shirt in their presence; in consequence of which the unhappy man was apprehended, and is now by his Lordship's order, confined on board the Otter sloop of war.—We therefore, think it our duty to declare, that the said SCHAW has herein shewn himself a busy tool, and an enemy to American liberty, and as such we advise every friend to his country to have no farther dealing or connection with him.

Published by order,

WILLIAM DAVIES, Secretary.

In Committee, August 8, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be strongly recommended to the inhabitants of this borough, to furnish themselves with a hunting shirt and cockade, and the provincial uniform complete, with arms, ammunition and all the necessary accoutrements for war, as recommended by the Convention.

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM DAVIES, Secretary.

IT is with concern we mention the heats and jealousies that have arisen in this place from some imprudencies that have been committed, and from the unlucky incidents that frequently happen in the neighbourhood of an armed force. The repetition of little occurrences of this nature generally serve for no other purpose than to inflame: it is, however some little consolation to us, exposed as we are with the rest of our country, to the unhappy designs of a certain person and his tools, that we can with so much justice pay the full tribute of respect, to the uninterrupted tenor of Capt. M——y's conduct, so exemplary for humanity, benevolence and the strict preservation of order and discipline.

The merchants of this borough, who petitioned the convention to relax the severity of their resolution of the 24th ult. have received the following resolve from that honorable body, who have been pleased in some measure to comply with the petition, as recommended to their consideration by the committee for this borough.

'In CONVENTION, Aug. 4, 1775.

"RESOLVED, that any of the inhabitants of this colony, who may have purchased, and have now on hand, any quantities of Indian corn, of the last crop, for the exportation of which they had actually provided or chartered vessels, previous to the former resolution of this convention, upon their making these facts appear, by proper proofs, that they be allowed to export the same, at any time between this day and the 10th of September next; provided that they give a proper and satisfactory assurance to the committee of each county from whence such commodity is to be exported, that they will not directly or indirectly suffer the same to be carried to either of the northern colonies."

(A copy)

'JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the convention.'

In consequence of many false reports spread through the country of one Capt. P—s having armed a number of men to assist in the destruction of our rights, we are well informed that offers of 500 or 1000 men have been made to march down, if it should be thought necessary.——P—s himself, it is currently said, was under such dreadful apprehensions, upon a report of a number of men being on their way to pay him a visit, that he betook himself to a swamp, where his fears alarmed him to that degree, as to make him mistake the stumps and roots of trees for Indians, which his imagination, it is said, swelled to 500. After being in this delightful situation three days and nights amid the music of countless numbers of musquetoes, he ventured forth, but ah!—"quantum mutatus ab illo!"—so disfigured and deformed by the stinging familiarities of his musical companions, that scarcely his own dog knew him. He immediately dispatched letters of contrition and promises of amendment to some gentlemen of the county; and it is probable another trip to the swamp will work in him a thorough reformation and conviction of his folly.

We learn that col. EDMUND PENDLETON is arrived from the General Congress, which it was thought would break up last Saturday.

On the 26th day of June, Governor Young of Grenada, dissolved the Assembly of that Island, for refusing to rescind their address to the King, and the minutes entered upon their journal, in favour of "the rebellious subjects in America," as he is pleased to style us.

The fifer, that was confined on board the Otter, was last night released, after undergoing a strict examination by Lord Dunmore.

[HORATIO in our next.]

To PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; late President of the Continental Congress.

WHEN I address a man of your character you will doubtless believe, that I feel no inconsiderable degree of emotion. I am not insensible to the respect which your exalted station must inspire; much less would I elude the impressions of your own personal reputation. I will not, however, delineate my idea of the one; or adjust the other to the ordinary, insipid formality of encomium. The mere repetition of praise can give you but little satisfaction, whose only ambition has ever been uniformly to deserve it. In the mean time, I would not willingly betray the smallest insensibility to your worth, out of an affected tenderness for the delicacy of your feelings; nor would I inflict that pain, which every one must naturally anticipate; or expose myself to insinuations, which I well know I despise.—I would neither withhold the tribute that is due; nor suggest encomiums, for which there is no probable foundation. For myself, Sir, I freely own, that when I contemplate your many great and unremitted exertions for my unhappy country; when I trace through the whole of your conduct, that conciliating and becoming moderation, for which you have ever been distinguished, joined to the generous, unvaried inflexibility of your heart;—my imagination forms a model for humanity in the amiable composition of your character. Suffice it then, great Sir, to be told, that you have, in a degree inaccessible to ordinary capacities, realized the efficacy of that very significant reflexion, "homo sum." You appeal to the universal fitness of things, and you vindicate the rights of humanity. While I think on these things, I feel an involuntary pleasure at the mention of your name, and much anxiety for the success of all your deliberations. I am not unmindful that your fate is that of my country's; that your monument is her political liberty; and that your honour will be inscribed on every free, grateful and honest heart upon earth.

HAMPDEN.

Pasquotank County, North-Carolina, in Committee, June 17.

WHEREAS the MOST HONORABLE the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, now sitting at Philadelphia, have thought proper that all exportation to Quebec, Nova-Scotia, the island of St. John's, Newfoundland, Georgia, (except the parish of St. Johns) and to East and West-Florida, shall immediately cease; and that no provisions of any kind, or other necessaries be furnished to the British fisheries in North-America, until the said Congress shall otherwise determine.

Resolved therefore, that it be recommended to the merchants, traders and freeholders of this county, that they cheerfully adopt the above measures, and that no provisions of any kind, or other necessaries be shipped from this county, to the British fisheries on the North-American coasts, or to the army or navy no lying at Boston, unless the Congress should chuse otherwise to direct.

JOHN LOWRY, Chairman.
ROBERT JORDAN, Clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, July 27, 1775.

RUN AWAY

LAST night from the Subscriber, in Princess Anne county, a likely young negro fellow named DANIEL, about 18 years of age, short and thick, has small eyes and often smiles when spoke to, and one of his feet is flatter than the other; he had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt, a pair of black knit breeches and trowsers over them, an old blue coat, at the same time carried with him two young negro boys, JACK and PETER, JACK about 15 years old, well set, is very artful, has a surly look, flat nose and thick lips; he had on when he went away a new dark Russia drab coat and breeches with white metal buttons, 2 shirts, 2 white jackets, tho' probably may keep on his old blue jacket and trowsers, which he wore in common. PETER the property of my son, is about 16 years old, much blacker than the other two, well made, is taller than DANIEL and slow of speech; had on when he went away a black cloth jacket, white breeches and an oznabrig shirt, I imagine they are lurking about NORFOLK or gone to HAMPTON, where Peter is well acquainted.—I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying them out of the colony; and whoever secures the said NEGROES so that I may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for each, by

EDWARD HACK MOSELEY.

NORFOLK, August 2, 1775.

FOR freight or charter to any part of Europe, or the West-Indies, the brig CETTY, Paul Owins master; burthen about 250 hhds, or 9000 bushels. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE VEAL, or the master on board; she will be ready to take in by the 6th instant. (tf)

To be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

PRICE, One shilling and three-pence,

A SERMON,

On the present Situation of AMERICAN affairs; by Dr. SMITH of Philadelphia.

ALSO,

THE ART OF SPEAKING;

(Price seven Shillings currency; — the LONDON Edition being ten Shillings and six-pence.)

Westmoreland County, July 10th, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night the following ſervants, viz. GERMAN CAMPION an indented ſervant thirty years of age, born in Derbyſhire (in England) he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair is dark and has been cut off this ſpring, had on and took with him a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, a pair of rolls trowſers, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a ſtriped flannel pea jacket, ſhoes and ſtockings and a worſted cap: He is (by profeſſion) a FARMER. — RICHARD CLEAR, an indented ſervant, between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high: by trade JOINER and HOUSE CARPENTER; he calls himſelf an Engliſhman, but I verily believe he is Iriſh, wears his own hair, which is of a reddiſh colour. Had on and took with him a brown coat with metal buttons, linen and cloth breeches, a pair of rolls trowſers, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a fine hat (more than half worn) and ſhoes and ſtockings.—GEORGE CRAIG, an indented ſervant a Scotchman, and by profeſſion a GARDNER. He is between thirty and forty years of age, and about 5 feet 7 inches high, a good deal pitted with the ſmall pox, has a pert way of ſpeaking, is of a dark complexion, and wears his own hair, which is dark; has a ſcar on the right ſide of his neck, (and I believe on his left too) which appears to have been done with a knife. Had on and carried with him a brown coat with metal buttons, a blue half-thicks coat and breeches, check and ozenbrigs ſhirts, a pair of rolls trowſers, ſhoes and ſtockings.—WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, a convict ſervant, a Scotchman, and by trade a BLACKSMITH, of a ſwarthy complexion, thirty ſeven years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, wears his own hair, which is dark and long, and clubbed behind, is a little pitted with the ſmall pox, has loſt two of his fore teeth and is a very proud fellow: Had on and took with him two blue waiſtcoats, one oznabrig and one ſtrip'd Virginia cloth ditto, two oznabrig ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one pair of ſtrip'd holland trowſers, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, one black ſilk handkerchief, two felt hats, one of which he wears cock'd; he has alſo a double breaſted Virginia cloth waiſtcoat lined with white Virginia cloth.—WILLIAM COLTON, an indented ſervant, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, and has dark hair; he is near ſighted, and his eyes are generally enflamed, which probably might have been occaſioned by the ſmall pox, of which diſorder he is ſtrongly marked; and has a deep ſcar on one of his arms about the elbow: He took nothing with him that I know of, but an oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers, and a half worn beaver hat cock'd.

Whoever brings the ſaid ſervants to JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges paid,

(3) 60 JOHN TURBERVILLE.

Milners, July 25, 1775.

I propoſe to leave the Colony ſoon, for a few months; during my abſence, the concern of CUMING, WARWICK, & Co. will be under the management of Mr. ALEXANDER ROXBURGH, to whom all perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are hereby requeſted to make payments, or grant ſpecialties for the reſpective balances due by them.

(3) 60 ANTHONY WARWICK.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

PRICE, Seven-pence half-penny.

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practiſed at

REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS:

FIRING by Sub-Diviſions and Grand-Diviſions, ſtanding, advancing and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Diviſions. Paſſing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-paſſing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occaſional Words of Command, with Explanations, &c. To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exerciſe.

Norfolk, June 26, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the late concern of WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co. Printers are requeſted to make immediate payment for Stationary and for the firſt year's Gazette, to the ſubſcriber, who is properly empowered to receive the ſame.

56 JOHN SCHAW.

FOR CHARTER,

TO any part of Great-Britain or the Weſt-Indies, the Brigantine THREE SISTERS, Duncan Campbell maſter, burthen about 280 hogſheads of tobacco, or 9000 buſhels of grain.——For terms apply to Mr. John Lawrence in Norfolk, or the ſubſcriber in Princeſs Anne.

( ) 60 ANTHONY WALKE.

New-York, July 12, 1775.

TWENTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD

New-York Currency.

WHEREAS on or about the 20th June laſt paſt, a certain NATHAN HOIT was entruſted by JOHN CANFIELD Eſq; of Sharon in Connecticut, with a conſiderable ſum in half Johanneſes and other money, to be delivered to the Subſcriber in New-York.—The ſaid HOIT has been Captain of a ſloop from Red-hook in Dutcheſs County to New-York for ſome months, and having converted part of a cargo into CASH, which he has alſo taken with him. He ſet out from this city, in the South-Amboy ſtage boat, on Monday the 26th of June laſt, and was ſeen at Philadelphia on the Wedneſday following. HOIT is about 6 feet high, rather ſlim built, has reddiſh curl'd hair, his teeth rather forward in his mouth, ſpeaks thick and grum, has a grim look, and walks upright, took with him one ſuit of light wilton clothes and others unknown, a whitiſh beaver hat, and a cane with a ſword fixed in it. Whoever ſecures ſaid NATHAN HOIT, in any of his MAJESTY'S gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to five per-cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS when convicted. Apply to Mr. Francis G. Haſinclever, Merchant in Philadelphia, Meſſ. Nicolſon's & Kennedy Merchants in Baltimore, Meſſ. John Lawrence & Co. Merchants in Virginia, Meſſ. Alexander Gillon & Co. Merchants Charleſtown, South-Carolina, or in New-York, to NICHOLAS HOFFMAN.

Alſo to NIEL JAMIESON, Eſq; Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this NATHAN HOIT, ſince the 28th June laſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence to any of the above gentlemen, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Maſters of veſſels are forwarned taking him off the continent.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Norfolk, a likely negro fellow named TOM, commonly wears his hair turned up on the forehead; his back much marked by whipping; By trade a carpenter. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him out of the colony at their peril. (tf)

CALEB HERBERT.

Norfolk, Auguſt 2, 1775.

RUN AWAY

FROM the Subſcribers the 24th inſt. (July) the following Negroes. viz. JUPITER, a black negro fellow belonging to WRIGHT WESTCOTT, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a piece of one of his fore-teeth broke off; has been latey whipt, which may be eaſily perceived by the ſcars on his back; he is very luſty. AMERICA and SAM, belonging to CHARLES CONNER; AMERICA is of a black complexion, about 5 feet 10 incehs high, his viſage long; SAM is of a yellow complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with a full face. BILLY a remarkable black fellow, about 5 feet inches high, ſlim made, bow legs, has a ſcar on one of his thighs, occaſioned by fire. He generally combs up his hair before pretty high, and wears a good deal on the back part of his head; he is the property of ANDREW STEWART.——Whoever will ſecure all or any of the above negroes ſo that their owners may have them again, ſhall receive five pounds reward for each.

WRIGHT WESTCOTT.
CHA. CONNER.
ANDREW STEWART.

N. B. Jupiter is about 30 years of age, America 25, Sam 20, and Billy 25.

August 2

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Peterſburg, ſome time in February laſt, a negro fellow named SAM, by trade a bricklayer, who formerly belonged to Mr. JAMIESON in Norfolk: He is a ſhort thick fellow about five feet ſix inches high, and commonly wears a frock over his other clothes. I have great reaſon to ſuſpect he is lurking about Kemp's-Landing. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me at Peterſburg, ſhall have the above reward paid by

RICHARD SPENCER.

Newcastle, July 20, 1775.

RUN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber on the 19th inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named PETER WILSON, about 24 years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, well ſet and round ſhoulder'd, he is a native of SCOTLAND and ſpeaks very broad, has ſhort yellow hair and a very down look; he is a butcher by trade, a good oſtler and a tolerable good weaver; he rode away a likely black horſe, about five feet high with a ſwitch tail; he carried with him a black coat of ſuperfine broad cloath, half worn, a waiſtcoat and breeches of white fuſtian, a waiſtcoat of dark do. a new felt hat, a pair of country made pumps, and an old grey ſurtout coat very large. ——Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his MAJESTY'S goals, or delivers him to me at this place ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, beſides what the law allows. (61)

JOHN SYME.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FOR CHARTER

To any part of EUROPE

The BRIG ABBY,

JONAS HERBERT

MASTER;

AN exceeding good veſſel, burthen about 250 hhds, or 7500 buſhels.—For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON & MARSH.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

TO BE SOLD

ON Thurſday the 17th inſtant, by virtue of a bill of ſale from WILLIAM HUDSON deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber; a young NEGRO WOMAN and a child. Three months credit will be allowed the purchaſer on giving bond with approved ſecurity to (61)

HENRY BRESSIE.

Norfolk, Auguſt 1, 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Norfolk, a young negro fellow named PETER, about twenty years of age, about five feet ſeven inches high; has a mild countenance. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and delivers him to me, ſhall have the above reward. (tf)

SETH POINTER.

LEBANON, July 16, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for their ſubſcriptions for making the Diſmal Swamp road are deſired to make immediate payment to the Gentlemen before appointed; thoſe who fail may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without reſpect of perſons, which method will be very diſagreeable to,

Gentlemen,
Your Humble Servant,
G. LAMB.

NORFOLK: Printed by JOHN H. HOLT & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Market-Houſe; where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at 12s. 6d. per ANNUM: Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted at 3s. the firſt Week, and 2s. each Week after.——All Kind of Printing-Work executed in the neateſt Manner with Care and Expedition; and BOOKS neatly bound on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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